

TERMS.

THIS PAPER is published weekly, at \$3 in advance, or \$4 at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editors until all arrears are paid—and a failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered a new engagement.

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One dollar per square, of twelve lines, or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents a square for each subsequent insertion.

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All advertisements from strangers, as well as all orders for job-work, must be accompanied with the cash, or a reference to some responsible and convenient acquaintance.

TIP AND TY.

A NEW COMIC WHIG GLEE.

Written for the Bunker Hill Convention.

Tune—"Little Pig's Tail."

O what has caused this great commotion, motion, motion,

Our country through!

It is the ball that's rolling on,

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too;

And with them we'll beat little Van, Van, Van,

Van, oh he's a used up man,

And with them we'll beat little Van.

Like the rushing of mighty waters, waters, waters,

On it will go,

And in its course will clear the way

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too, &c.

See the Loco's standard tottering, tottering, tottering,

Down it must go,

And in its place we'll rear the flag,

Of Tippecanoe and Tyler too, &c.

The Bay State boys turned out by thousands, thousands, thousands,

Not long ago,

And at Bunker Hill, they set their seals

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too, &c.

Now you hear the Vanites talking, talking, talking,

Things look quite blue,

For all the world seem turning round

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too, &c.

Let them talk about hard cider, cider, cider,

And log cabins too,

It will only help to speed the ball

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too, &c.

His latchstring hangs outside the door, door, door,

And is never pulled in,

For it always was the custom of

Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too, &c.

He always has his tables set, set, set,

For all honest and true,

To ask you in to take a bite,

With Tippecanoe and Tyler too, &c.

See the spoilsmen and log treasurers, treasurers, treasurers,

All in a stew,

For well they know they stand no chance,

With Tippecanoe and Tyler too, &c.

Little Matty's days are numbered, numbered, numbered,

And out he must go,

For in his place, we'll put the good

Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too, &c.

The beautiful girls, oh! beat their souls, souls, souls

The country through,

Will all to a man do all they can

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,

And with them we'll beat little Van, Van, Van,

Van is a used up man,

And with them we'll beat little Van.

MORE CHANGES!

The following changes in favor of "HARRISON AND REFORM," have been culled from our exchange papers, since our last publication. It should be observed that this list does not include single changes, or any number under 10, in the same place; as the insertion of this class of cases would occupy more room than we can spare for the purpose.

- 18 in Rumford, Maine.
- 17 in Montville, "
- 22 in Windsor, Vermont.
- 22 in Northfield, "
- 14 in Colchester, "
- 19 in Stow, "
- 15 in Binghamton, New York.
- 10 in Putnam, "
- 25 in Stratford, "
- 12 in Chataque, "
- 42 in Greene, "
- 500 in Rochester, "
- 23 in Attica, "
- 12 in Niagara, "
- 100 in Lewis, "
- 15 in Newark, New Jersey.
- 23 in Greene, Pennsylvania.
- 16 in Alleghany, "
- 11 in Portsmouth, Virginia.
- 49 in Wheeling, "
- 137 in Lee, "
- 82 in Columbus, Georgia.
- 26 in Mason, Kentucky.
- 119 in Blount, Tennessee.
- 35 in Memphis, "
- 35 in Warren, "
- 17 in Holly Springs, Mississippi.
- 53 in Ashtabula, Ohio.
- 32 in Fayette, "
- 31 in Holmes, "
- 300 in Fairfield, "
- 15 in Harrison, "
- 12 in Belmont, "
- 17 in Jefferson, "
- 75 in Lucas, "
- 12 in Huron, "
- 111 in Washington, "
- 21 in Brown, "
- 16 in Medina, "
- 81 in Logansport, "

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 1.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1840.

No. 32.

POLITICAL RELIGIOUS COALITION.

In our last we exposed the shameless and disgusting coalition between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun—the Nullifier and the Democrat—and called upon the old friends of Andrew Jackson, and the doctrines of his Proclamation, (in which he denounced the treason of the nullifiers) to know if they, as the leading parties to the coalition, would stand up on Monday week, and give their votes to ratify such doings. We publish here another and more ominous chapter in the history of the intrigues by which Mr. Van Buren hopes to enlist a sufficient number of new recruits, to make up for the loss of the thousands and tens of thousands old friends, whom his destructive and anti-republican measures have driven from his support. This will be read with thrilling interest.

The organization of the Catholics, although commencing with Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Pope of Rome, in 1830, has not been completed until recently. That letter was a virtual invitation to the Pope to send them to our shores—and in swarms and myriads—principally Dutch and Irish—have they been pouring upon us for the last few years. Since the appearance of the Bishop's pastoral letter last summer, written in relation to the political duties of his sect, and his subsequent exhortation of Mr. Van Buren's particular democracy, the Catholics—particularly the more recent hordes of emigrants, have moved in a body FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS MEN! This will be seen by the article we copy below from the Pilot, a Baltimore paper, edited by General Duff Green, than whom true democracy never had a truer friend, an abler advocate, or a more watchful sentinel.

We commend the article to our readers, as worthy of their most serious reflection. Mr. Van Buren has now the *Sword* and the *Parasol* of the country. Re-elect him, and, like *Boyer*, the black Prince of Hayti (another hard money country,) he will find no difficulty in placing himself at the head of the Church, with Bishop England as his Vice-regent spiritual. THE END IS HERE.

From the Baltimore Pilot, Oct. 6, 1840.

BISHOP ENGLAND'S LETTER.

We now proceed to fulfil our promise, to speak of Bishop England's letter, in connection with the late election in Illinois. Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Pope, and the attempt to carry our local elections by the aid of FOREIGNERS.

In approaching this question, it is proper to look into the power of the Pope, to see what it is, and how it may act if it is brought to bear on the politics of the country. For the present we forbear going into the past history of the Church, or its abuses. It is proper, however, that we should say, that the Pope is a temporal, as well as a spiritual monarch, and that he looks upon the members of the Catholic Church every where, as subject to his dominion. Hence the letter of Mr. Van Buren, giving assurances that Roman Catholics in this country "are at perfect liberty and that they enjoy entire exemption from coercion, in every possible shape, upon the score of religious faith," was received by His Holiness with the highest gratification, and constitutes a new era in the history of the Church. It is not to be supposed that a circumstance like the opening of this correspondence, was withheld from Catholic Europe. Hence Catholic emigration to the United States, was necessarily coupled with the idea of protection from the Government.

But what forms the extraordinary feature in the correspondence between Mr. Van Buren and the Pope, is, that it originated in a misunderstanding between two Priests in Philadelphia, who applied to Mr. Van Buren, and requested him, as Secretary of State of the United States, to ask the Pope's interference; thus blending, at once, Church and State. As Mr. Van Buren's object was to strengthen himself, by bringing together the odds and ends of all parties, he soon saw his advantage, and availed himself of the occasion to enlist the good feelings of the Catholics of this country; and his letter is so worded as to produce political capital. Hence we find that his partisans every where are relying upon the foreign Catholic vote to control the elections. The Editor of the Republican, in this city, appeals to them as "foreigners," admitting that they are relied upon, as foreigners, to control our elections.

In this aspect of the case, the interference of Bishop England is doubly reprehensible, and should awaken the attention of Protestants, throughout the country. We give, below, an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, showing that this foreign vote was relied upon; and did control the late election in Illinois. And we have understood, and believe the fact, that foreseeing that the legal vote of the State would reject Mr. Van Buren, his partisans, who happened to be in a majority in the State Legislature, passed a law authorizing unnaturalized foreigners to vote at elections. The question was made before the Courts, and the decision upon their right to vote has been postponed until after the Presidential Election, in order that their influence may be brought to bear in aid of Mr. Van Buren in November. It will, indeed, be a grave question, whether the people of the United States will permit Mr. Van Buren to take his seat as President of the United States, if it should turn out that he is elected by the introduction of these illegal foreign voters.

We call special attention to the article from the Lynchburg Virginian. Its perusal should arouse the indignation of every native born citizen of the United States, and if the descendants of our Revolutionary fathers had the virtue and patriotism which belonged to their ancestors, the facts here disclosed would, of themselves, be enough to create a feeling of universal indignation throughout the whole country, and drive Mr. Van Buren into merited disgrace.

But there is another feature of this case which renders the interference of Bishop England more improper. We know that all Europe is at present opposed to us upon the question of Slavery. We know that a great effort is making to prejudice the public mind against our institutions, and that such has been the force of public sentiment, brought to bear upon the Pope, that he has required the Jesuits, who held a large number of slaves in this State, to dispose of them.

Every one who knows any thing of the power of the Pope & of the Clergy, can be at no loss to foretell what would be the consequences of an order from the Pope, if he should, at any time, adopt the doctrine of abolition, directing the Catholics of this country to emancipate their slaves. We have no security that, in the course of events, some one, deeply imbued with the prevailing European sen-

diment, may not be installed as head of the church; indeed, the sale by the Jesuits of their slaves, may well be considered as a preparatory step, as paving the way for the exercise of the power of the Church in relation to this property.

Look at Bishop England. He is the LEGATE of the Pope to his dear son, the illustrious and honorable *Boyer*, President of the Republic of Hayti, authorized to treat with him respecting the affairs of the Catholic religion throughout the Republic, to form a NATIONAL CLERGY, and establish discipline, and to provide for the spiritual and ecclesiastical wants of the people—clothed with all the requisite authority. For proof of this, see the Pope's letter to *Boyer*, given below.

We do not complain that Bishop England, who holds this official relation to the President of Hayti, should exercise all the privileges which pertain to him as a citizen of the United States. He is entitled to his preference in the choice of a Chief Magistrate. He is entitled to express that opinion upon all proper occasions, but we deny the propriety of his coming forward as he has and using the influence which his official station gives him, for the purpose of enlisting the Catholics of this country as a consolidated interest in support of Mr. Van Buren. All who know the influence of the clergy over the more ignorant Catholics, especially those who have lately come into this country, will see the impropriety of his interference.

We have been told that our articles upon this subject have given great offence. We have lost some subscribers; and many of our political friends express their fears at the consequences of our having dared to censure Bishop England's conduct.

What renders this the more extraordinary is, that those who have spoken to us upon the subject, concur with us in opinion, and yet disapprove our course because of its apprehended consequence. We call upon Protestants throughout the country to take note of these things, and to be prepared, should it turn out that the Catholics, as a body, in this city, or elsewhere, should vote for Mr. Van Buren, to take this matter into serious consideration, and examine how far it may become the duty of the Protestants of the United States to adopt countervailing measures.

Extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, referred to above.

HEAR THIS!—The Illinois papers assert, in the most unqualified terms, that the election in that State was carried in favor of the Administration by the votes of unnaturalized foreigners, who were at work upon the canvass, and this assertion is sustained by the fact, that the Administration gain is exclusively in those counties of the State where these foreigners abound. Their assertion is further confirmed by a circumstance stated in the last Charlottesville Advocate:—A very intelligent friend (in that paper) left Charlottesville, some six weeks since, for the West, on a trip of business. When he took leave of us, he was a decided Administration man. He has just returned, and while he says he cannot consistently sustain Gen. Harrison, he denounces Martin Van Buren and his whole clique in the strongest terms. He informs us that the State of Illinois has been carried for the Administration, by the frauds and most unprincipled maneuvering on the part of the officers of the government. Among others he mentions that 450 Irish laborers employed on the public works, were distributed among the doubtful counties, in order to secure the ascendancy in the State Legislature; and that about 2000 Germans, who have lately settled in Illinois, and who are wholly uninformed as to the character of our institutions and public men, were induced to vote for the Van Buren ticket, by being told that, "in the event of Gen. Harrison's election to the Presidency, every German in the country would either be reshipped to Germany, or reduced to the condition of a slave in this country." Thank heaven! the field upon which frauds of this kind can be practised, is so limited.

Mr. Van Buren's Letter to the Pope.

Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Cicerognani.

WASHINGTON, 20th July, 1830.

"Your letters of the 11th of April, and 5th of May, the first anticipating the favorable sentiments of His Holiness the Pope, towards the Government and the people of the United States, and the last confirming your anticipations, have been received at this Department, and submitted to the President, by whom I am directed to convey to His Holiness, through the same channel, an assurance of the satisfaction which he derives from the communication of the frank and liberal opinions entertained by the apostolic see, towards this Government and people, and of the policy which you, likewise, state His Holiness has adopted, and which is so worthy of the head of a great Christian Church, assiduously to cultivate in his intercourse with foreign nations, the relations of amity and good will, sedulously to abstain from all interference in their occasional differences with each other, except with the benign view of affecting reconciliation between them."

You will accordingly seek an early opportunity to make known to the Pope, in terms and manner best suited to the occasion, the light in which the President views the communication referred to, and likewise you will assure him that the President reciprocates, in their full extent and spirit, the friendly and liberal sentiments entertained by His Holiness towards the Government and the people of the United States, by those which he entertains towards the Government of the apostolic see, and the people of the states of the Church, and that is the President's wish, that you should, upon the same occasion, offer his congratulations to the Holy Father, upon his recent accession to the Throne, not from any hereditary claim, on his part, but from preponderating influence, which a just estimation of his talents and virtues naturally and upon the enlightened councils by which that high distinction was conferred, and which afforded the best pledge that his pontificate will be a wise and beneficent one.

You will take care, likewise, to assure His Holiness, in reference to the paternal solicitude, which he expresses in behalf of the Roman Catholics of the United States, that all our citizens professing that religion, stand upon the same elevated ground with citizens of all other religious denominations, in regard to the rights of conscience, that of perfect liberty, contrasting distinguished from toleration; that they enjoy an entire exemption from coercion, in every possible shape, upon the score of religious faith; and that they are free, in common with their fellow citizens of all other sects, to adhere to, or adopt the errors, and practice the worship best adapted to their reason or prejudices; and that there exists a perfect unity of faith in the United States, among religiousists of all professions, as to the wisdom and policy of that cardinal feature of all our constitutions and frames of Government, both those of the United States, and the separate States of the Union, by which the inalienable rights of religious freedom, and the enjoyment of it, is inviolably secured."

Letter from the Pope.

We find in the Journal des Debates, (Paris) the following letter from the Pope to President *Boyer*:

To our dear Son, the illustrious and honorable *Boyer*, President of the Republic of Hayti.

GREGORY XVI. Pontiff.

Many and unanimous accounts, as well as the correspondence of your ministers, have apprised the Chair of Rome, which, by the will of God, we now occupy, of the zeal which distinguishes your excellency, and of your sincere desire to cherish, and consolidate the Catholic religion, which has been rendered by the constitution of Hayti, the religion of the State.

These sentiments, worthy of a Christian and of an enlightened Prince, have filled me with the most lively satisfaction, because we hope they will advance the glory of God and the eternal salvation of man; that they will constitute a title of honor to yourself in life, and will obtain for you a great and glorious recompense hereafter.

In former years, the Apostolic chair of Rome has labored, by correspondence and by missions, to promote the interests of the faith in the illustrious Republic of Hayti; but, owing to the distance, and various other circumstances, nothing definitive has yet been done. We have now determined to send near your excellency, our Legate, the venerable brother John England, Bishop of Charleston, in the United States of North America, whose intelligence and piety are well known, that he may treat with your excellency respecting the affairs of the Catholic religion throughout the Republic; that he may deliberate with your excellency respecting the choice of pastors; that he may form a national clergy; establish ecclesiastical discipline, and provide for the spiritual wants of the people; that by your excellency's aid and favor, our said Legate may execute his task successfully. He is invested with the requisite authority, and we recommend him to your protection. In the hope that this will be extended, we cordially bestow on your excellency, and the Republic which you govern, the Apostolic benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, sealed with the seal of the fisherman, the 25th of May, (4) A. D. 1834, and of our Pontificate, the third.

GASPAR GASPARINI.

THE TWO DESPOTS.

We request our republican fellow-citizens to read the subjoined, from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette. We ask them to read the article with candor, and if their consciences admit there is truth in the parallel, let them decide at once to check the monarchical spirit of Mr. Van Buren and his partisans, by removing them from office, and electing true Republicans to fill their places.

THE SUB-TREASURY IN RUSSIA.

A recent traveller (Mr. Robert Bremer) informs us, that the paper money of the Russian Government stands so high in public favor, that on reaching Moscow, he found his notes worth seven per cent. more than at St. Petersburg. "This," says he, "arises from a defective system of banking, or rather from the absolute state of private property. There being, in countries, *non Russias*, no other countries, and little correspondence among accounts, it becomes necessary for a trader at Moscow, or any part of the provinces, who has a payment to make, to the capital, to lay government paper to the amount of his intended remittance, there being no other medium through which remittance can be made. This operation makes Bank notes in those places always at a premium, varying according to the amount of payment due at the time."

It is curious to observe how identical are the measures of the Great Democrat of the United States, and the Great Despot of Russia.

The Despot of Russia requires a large army, that can be recruited only by conscription. So does Mr. Van Buren.

The conscription of the Despot takes all who are too poor to purchase exemption. So will that of Mr. Van Buren.

The Russian conscription imposes the same, or a greater tax, upon the poor, whose family is dependent for their daily bread upon his daily earnings, as upon the man who rolls in his wealth. So will that of Mr. Van Buren.

The Russian Despot squanders upon wars with the savages, his neighbors, the taxes wrung by sub-treasurers and receivers general, from his impoverished subjects. So does Mr. Van Buren.

The Despot of Russia is exceedingly careful in the collection of statistical information, that he may know where to impose taxes for the maintenance of wars carried on for the gratification of his own vanity, and of the cupidity of his retainers. So does Mr. Van Buren.

The Despot of Russia requires that every man engaged in the public service shall feel that he is a "hireling," and that devotion to himself can alone secure a continuance of his salary. So does Mr. Van Buren.

The Despot of Russia issues paper money redeemable only when presented in payment for taxes. So does Mr. Van Buren.

The Despot of Russia does not countenance the establishment of Banks by the people. Neither does Mr. Van Buren.

The Despot of Russia is opposed to the principle of association. He is alarmed, when he sees a few capitalists, owners of a few hundred, or of a few thousand dollars each, uniting for the purpose of improving their means of production, transportation, or exchange, because when people associate, they learn their own strength; the last knowledge that Despots dread, their subjects to acquire. He is afraid of "associated wealth." So is Mr. Van Buren.

The Despot of Russia is steady in the pursuit of measures tending to establish and continue low wages throughout his empire. So is Mr. Van Buren.

In fine, every measure of the Despot tends to concentrate power in his own hands, to be used by him for the advantage of his people, as may be most agreeable to himself. So is the case with Mr. Van Buren.

The Laborer and the Employer.—How often, said Mr. Prentiss, during his recent sojourn in Portland, do we see in this country that the employer of to-day, is the laborer to-morrow, and the laborer, the employer, and when such is the evidence of our senses, and the result of our institutions, how dare any man rise up and address himself to the passions of different classes of the community and declare there is a distinction between them? "I would take the sons of the poor man in preference to the sons of the rich to prove the truth of this. The son of the poor man much sooner reaches the golden goal of honor than those who have money jingling in their pockets. It is the poor man in no cases out of ten who reaches the point of eminence. They have been industrious—they have exerted themselves, and they have prospered. It is true that a bad man sometimes gets wealthy, but not often, and when he does, it is either by fraud means than by fair. How was it with Stephen Girard, and how is it with John Jacob Astor? They were the architects of their own superior enterprise."

The acquisition of wealth is the result of exertion. The son of the poor man prospers most—would be two to one on his success in the trial of a few years."

Retrenchment.—Van Buren's table furniture cost over \$10,000. This for a "British Whig" would seem a small sum; but for a democratic locust frog, who pretends to go for the Farming and Mechanic interest, it is quite an important item.

From the Baltimore Patriot. READER—LISTEN TO THE TESTIMONY OF A GALLANT SOLDIER.

The following interesting correspondence between Governor Wickliffe and Col. James Davidson—present Treasurer of Kentucky—we take from the Commonwealth, of Frankfort.—The letter of Col. Davidson is another unimpeachable witness to the bravery and Generalship of the Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the Thames. Gov. Wickliffe and Col. Davidson, both served under Gen. Harrison. The latter was one of the "forlorn hope" who charged among the Indians, at the battle of the Thames.

From a long and intimate acquaintance with Col. Davidson, we cheerfully subscribe to the comments of the editor of the Commonwealth:—"A braver and better soldier and a truer patriot, never bled for his country than Jas. Davidson. He was pre-eminently distinguished for his activity and intrepidity. He was, perhaps, often employed by Gen. Harrison in services requiring a remarkable degree of courage and dangers, fortitude under sufferings, and promptness in executing difficult and important duties, than any in the army. We do not say this invidiously, for we glory in the fame of all who served the country. In the battle of the Thames, he was particularly distinguished; he received in that action three severe wounds; one in the leg, one in the abdomen, and one in the breast. No one that lived, was worse wounded; but he fought at the head of his men, till the last brand he had surrendered; and was not taken from the battle-field, on which, after the action terminated, he sunk, till some time after dark."

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5, 1840.

DEAR SIR: As you were in the battle of the Thames, commanding a company in Col. Johnson's Regiment on that occasion, and now bear upon your body the evidence that you were in the thickest of the fight, I desire that you will favor me with an answer to the following questions:

1st. Did you see General Harrison while the battle raged, and after Col. Johnson had been wounded and taken off the ground, and hear him encouraging and animating his men?

2d. Was any part of the Infantry under Shelby engaged in the action?

Yours, respectfully,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Col. J. DAVIDSON.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 7, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in which, after referring to the part I bore in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1840, you propounded to me two questions in reference to the conduct of General Harrison on that occasion. You ask me:

1st. "Did you see Gen. Harrison while the battle raged, and after Col. Johnson had been wounded and taken off the ground, and hear him encouraging and animating his men?"

2d. "Was any part of the Infantry under Shelby engaged in the action?"

My answer to your inquiries will be better understood by a plain statement of the facts which occurred upon the ground, so far as I witnessed them. I was at the head or right of my company, on horseback, waiting orders, at about fifty or sixty yards from the line of the enemy. Col. Johnson rode up and explained to me the mode of attack, and said, in substance, "Captain Davidson, I am directed by General Harrison to charge, and break through the Indian line, and form in the rear. My brother James will charge in like manner through the British line at the same time. The sound of the trumpet will be the signal for the charge." In a few minutes the trumpet sounded, and the word "charge" was given by Colonel Johnson. The Col. charged within a few paces of me. We struck the Indian line obliquely, and when we approached within ten or fifteen yards of their line, the Indians poured in a heavy fire upon us, killing ten or fifteen of our men, and several horses, and wounded Col. Johnson severely. He immediately retired.—Dr. Theobald, of Lexington, I think aided him off. I neither saw nor heard more of Col. Johnson until the action was over.

The contest continued, warm and animated for some time where my company and part of Capt. Stucker's were engaged. After Col. Johnson was taken off the field, I saw Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby both, and quite near me. They were both on horse back, passing in the crotchet or angle. I well remember the animating and encouraging manner in which Harrison, as he passed, addressed his men. It had a sensible effect upon myself, and seemed, I thought, not only to stimulate my spirits, but strengthen my body (then weakened by the loss of blood). "Follow soldiers," shouted the intrepid hero, in tones that stirred the souls of his kindred spirits, "keep close, and shoot sure; the day will be ours in a few minutes!" He rode on; I was engaged, and saw no more of him. Immediately upon his leaving us, and going in the direction of the angle, a desperate and severe struggle commenced at or near the point, between the Infantry under Gov. Shelby and the Indians. This conflict at the angle, with Shelby's men, lasted, I think, at least five minutes. Several of the Infantry were killed. Gov. Shelby himself told me he had several men killed, and had found eight or ten Indians left dead on the ground at that point. This was the most severe contest during the action.

"I crossed the swamp with the second Battalion (500 men,) and fought against the Indians (supposed 1400 warriors) under Tecumseh, without any aid whatever."

This statement you will observe, is not warranted by the details. The writer—Jas. Davidson, the alleged author was the writer, which I doubt—certainly labored under a misapprehension which can only be accounted for by the fact that Col. Johnson was badly wounded at the first onset, and was immediately taken off the field, and could not have known of the important services rendered by the Infantry under Harrison and Shelby.

I must claim, however, for the second Battalion of the mounted Regiment, the honor of having been the first to strike the Indians.

We have heard Col. Davidson often speak of the shot received in his breast. The ball in this instance carried the shirt into the breast with it. So excruciating was the pain for the instant, and difficulty of breathing, that he drew the shirt from the wound with a sudden jerk, bringing the shirt with it, and afterwards staunching the wound with a handful of leaves taken from the nearest tree. The brave chieftain was engaged in a child's play.—Cin. Rep.